

WHOLE NO. 10,430.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1865.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SHERMAN.

THE BATTLES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Full Details of the Engagements at
Aversboro and Bentonsville from
the Herald Correspondents.

The Truth About Joe Johnston's
Great Victories.Hardee Driven from Avers-
boro by Slocum's Wing and
Kilpatrick's Cavalry.The Battle of Bentonsville a
More Desperate Affair.The Fourteenth Corps Flanked and
Driven a Mile and a Half.The Other Corps Brought Up and John-
ston Driven Into Raleigh.The Pursuit Continued to
Smithfield.

LIST OF THE CASUALTIES.

Sherman Resting Quietly at
Goldboro.Additional Rebel Accounts of
the Fights.Two Rebel Generals Wounded and
Other Losses Very Heavy.

THE HERALD REPORTS.

Mr. E. D. Westfall's Despatch.

HEADQUARTERS, LEFT WING,
NEAR BENTONVILLE, N. C., March 21, 1865.

THE ADVANCE FROM FAYETTEVILLE.

General Sherman moved from Fayetteville, on the morning of the 14th, for Goldboro, and a permanent base. Johnston's army left Fayetteville on roads leading to Raleigh, up the Cape Fear river, and it was confidently expected that he would attempt to prevent our junction with Schofield by an attack on our left as we marched along the Goldboro road. To prepare for this, General Slocum's wing of the army was directed to move light—that is, without trains—on the left flank. Georgia's division of the Twentieth corps and Baird's of the Fourth were in charge of the trains of both corps, on an interior road. General Howard's wing moved on roads further south and nearer the coast in the same order. Jackson's and Wood's divisions of the Twentieth corps, Carlin's and Morgan's, of the Fourteenth, with Kilpatrick's cavalry, followed Johnston up the plank road, as if moving on the capital of this State. Kilpatrick found the enemy five miles from Fayetteville and skirmished with him, pressing his rear guard to a point on the road near Kyles Landing, where he was brought to a stand on the night of the 15th. During the pursuit, Captain Winthrop, of Kilpatrick's scouts, had picked out Colonel Alfred Rhett, First South Carolina heavy artillery, from the front of his command, and established pretty conclusively the fact that a large force of rebels was in front. General Kilpatrick sent back for a brigade of infantry to support him, and Colonel Hawley, of the First division, Twentieth corps, was sent up.

The Twentieth corps once reached back on the morning of the 16th, Kilpatrick and Hawley attacked the enemy vigorously, drove him back half a mile or more, and developed a line of works with artillery in position. The battle of the Twentieth corps was brought up and put in position against this line at nine o'clock on the forenoon of the 16th. Kilpatrick fighting on the flanks. Dugan's and Case's brigades of Ward's division, Second corps, carried the works at eleven o'clock, capturing three pieces of artillery. About three hundred prisoners were captured along the line. The enemy fell back to their main line of works, extending from Black river to the Cape Fear river on the right, covering the roads to Raleigh, Smithfield and Goldboro.

On the 16th Carlin and Morgan were brought up, and an attempt made to force the rebels back and uncover the Goldboro road. Severe fighting took place during the day, without any satisfactory result. The enemy held his position, although suffering heavy loss. His line overlapped ours on the right, and everything indicated the presence of Hardee's whole army. He evacuated the line during the night of the 16th, however, and fell back to Aversboro, pursued by Ward's division of the Twentieth corps. His dead and wounded were left on the field and abandoned along the road to Aversboro. General Ward pressed up to Aversboro, holding the plank road in our front, while the balance of the command moved off to the right, across Black river, on the Goldboro road, now uncovered. Our loss in the fight on Black river was four hundred and forty-six in the Twentieth corps, one hundred and eight in the Fourteenth, one hundred and seventy-one in Kilpatrick's command—total, seven hundred and thirty-seven. The number of rebels killed on the field and paroled wounded was three hundred and twenty-seven. This exclusive of those they carried off and the unhurt prisoners we captured.

THE BATTLE OF BENTONVILLE.

Nothing, save an occasional skirmish with a small body of cavalry, occurred till we reached this point, three miles south of Bentonsville, twelve from Cox's bridge (on the Neuse), on the morning of the 20th. As at Black river, the enemy showed nothing at first but a small force of cavalry, of Dugan's or Talbot's command, which were easily driven back by the skirmishers of Carlin's division in advance. Coming to a point where the skirmish line could go no further, and the enemy fired from a piece of artillery, General Carlin formed Buell's and Hardee's brigades in line to drive the troublesome cavalry away. Generals Buell and Hardee moved to the left of the road, on the enemy's flank, about a mile in advance of Morgan's division, when they discovered the enemy's infantry in a strong line of works and in great numbers. Although it seemed incredible that the rebels could be in any great force here, General Slocum made preparation for a fight. Morgan's division was formed, and went back for the two divisions of the Twentieth corps to hurry forward. The enemy's line extended far beyond Hardee's right, and Coggswell's brigade, of the First division, Twentieth corps, was put in there when it came up. Still the rebel left could not be found.

THE ENEMY ATTACKED.

At noon the enemy left his works and advanced on

Jeff. C. Davis' two divisions. Buell and Hardee were overwhelmed, and pressed back through the woods more than a mile and a half. Vandever's, Mitchell's, Fering's and Coggswell's brigades, on the right, fought stubbornly and desperately, and lost but little ground. There was a temporary confusion, and a rout was imminent. Five batteries of artillery were massed at a point where a hospital had been established in the morning, the balance of Jackson's division, Twentieth corps, put in on the left, and a new line formed. During the day five grand charges were made by the enemy, massed, but each was repulsed. They succeeded in capturing three guns of the Nineteenth infantry battery, but only two were taken off. There was desperate fighting all day, the musketry fire being as heavy as our men have heard in many a day. Although they gained considerable ground on the left during the day, the rebels retired to their main line when night fell, leaving the greater part of their dead and wounded on the field.

THE LOSSES.

Without being disposed to exaggerate in the least, we figure their loss at twenty-five hundred killed and wounded. Seven hundred were captured. The Twenty-sixth Tennessee regiment was captured entire, colors and all, with a large part of the Twelfth Louisiana. Our loss was quite severe. Nearly eight hundred cases have been treated in the hospitals already. The proportion of our killed to the enemy's killed found lying on the battle field is as one to five by actual count. During the temporary confusion caused by the furious burst on Carlin's division we lost about two hundred and fifty prisoners.

THE REBEL FORCES ENGAGED.

Rebels were captured from every one of the commands known to be in the South and West. Hoke, Cheatham, Stephen D. Lee, Wade Hampton, D. H. Hill, Wheeler and Butler, Joe Johnston, Hardee and Bragg were on the field in person, for captives assert they rode around the lines in the morning, cheered by the troops. General Johnston promised the rebels that he would destroy Slocum's column before Sherman could get up to support it with the right wing. A forced march from Smithfield enabled him to strike us here with forty thousand men; but we are not destroyed. To be sure, the fight looked bad at one time, yet soon the troops saw what was required of them and affairs brightened.

THE POSITION OF THE CONTENDING FORCES.

This morning the enemy is in a line of works facing north, having swung back so that his left rests on the Neuse, near the mouth of Hannah's run. General Sherman is in front of this line with a powerful army. General Schofield will be at Goldboro to-night. I believe the intention is to teach Joe Johnston a lesson if he will stay to receive it. Our wounded are being moved to Kinston in empty wagons, which will bring back supplies enough to fight on three or four days. I seize the opportunity to send you a condensed account of the battles for a base, and will forward further details of all the fighting, with complete lists of killed and wounded, when the affair is concluded.

Our Newbern Correspondence.

NEWBERN, N. C., March 24, 1865.

THE FIGHT OF THE 19TH INST.

An attack was made upon the Twentieth corps on Sunday, the 19th, in the vicinity of Bentonsville, nearly thirty miles southwest of Goldboro. It is represented by those who ought to be well advised, that Slocum's grand division, consisting of the Fourteenth and Twentieth corps, was making a feint movement or reconnaissance in the direction of Smithfield and Raleigh, the former place being about twenty-five miles west of Goldboro, nearly on the line of railroad between Goldboro and Raleigh. The attack of the enemy, like all their onsets, commenced impetuously; but they lacked the stubbornness and spirit to keep it up. On Sunday it cannot be denied that the Fourteenth and Twentieth corps had their hands full to sustain themselves against the attack made upon them. On the next day, however, the Fifteenth and Seventeenth corps came to the rescue, and the enemy were driven in confusion to and through Smithfield, in the direction of Raleigh. The chief command of the rebel army was held by General Johnston, although General Robert E. Lee is said by some of the prisoners to have been present at Smithfield, giving general direction to movements. I greatly doubt this, however, but think that S. P. Lee, of Hood's old army, was present, and that he is confounded with the other Lee. There is no doubt about Hardee and Bragg having been present, and it is pretty certain that a portion of the rebel army of Virginia was at or near the scene of conflict.

THE CASUALTIES.

were pretty heavy the first day on both sides, and the hospitals in this place are being cleared as much as possible to make room for the wounded who can be removed so far. The next day the casualties were almost wholly upon the side of the rebels, and their killed and wounded were left in our hands.

THE REBELS PURSUED TO SMITHFIELD.

General Sherman pursued them no farther than Smithfield, and from there has come to Goldboro to rest his army. A new outfit was needed throughout, and everything necessary for them has been sent forward to Kinston, and from there will be sent to Goldboro as far as possible. It will be several days before Sherman can possibly recollect his army and replenish his ammunition train. When that shall have been accomplished then look out for a battle of first class dimensions somewhere in the vicinity of Raleigh, if not some distance to the east of there.

THE ARMY CONCENTRATED AT GOLDBORO.

Generals Sherman, Schofield and Terry are now all at Goldboro, although Terry's forces have advanced some distance beyond, and will exercise a vigilant watchfulness over the enemy. Terry met with no opposition in his advance, but made some valuable captures of locomotives and cars. Schofield received a hearty welcome from the citizens of Goldboro, very few leaving the town. The valiant editor of the Goldboro Journal was among the first to depart. The ladies, particularly, gave our boys the best of cheer. The enemy burned about one thousand bales of cotton before leaving, having previously compelled owners in the country to bring it in and store it in the town.

Our Goldboro Correspondence.

GOLDBORO, N. C., March 23, 1865.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT.

There has been a severe engagement between Sherman and the rebels commenced by Johnston, between Bentonsville and the railroad. The Twentieth corps was attacked and driven back with considerable loss at first, on Sunday, the 19th. We also lost three of our guns and some prisoners. On Monday the Fourteenth and Seventeenth corps assisted the Twentieth and utterly routed the rebels, recapturing the three guns and four additional ones; also from five thousand to seven thousand prisoners, and fully regaining the ground lost on Sunday.

THE REBELS WERE DRIVEN BACK TO THE RAILROAD, IN THE VICINITY OF BOON HILL, ABOUT TEN MILES WEST OF GOLDBORO, AND HAVE SINCE CONTINUED THEIR RETREAT IN THE DIRECTION OF RALEIGH. THE NEXT STAGE WILL BE EITHER AT SMITHFIELD OR IN THE VICINITY OF RALEIGH.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S POSITION.

Sherman's line is now across the railroad, about ten miles west of Goldboro, in the vicinity of Boon Hill. Schofield and Terry are with him. Goldboro is fully in our possession.

Sherman will halt to recollect and rest his army. The men are in a very bad condition in that respect. The enemy will be watched in the meanwhile, depend upon it. Supply trains have already been sent forward to Kinston, and have arrived there. Captain Seely, quartermaster for clothing Sherman's army, is at Kinston and Newbern alternately, and is ready to forward all the clothing that may be needed. Captain Conklin, quartermaster for furnishing supplies, is also accumulating at Kinston all that the army may need. The supply trains took their route south of the Neuse to Kinston.

THE RAILROAD OPEN TO KINSTON.

In four or five days the railroad will be in running order up to this point. It is already complete as far west as Kinston.

THE WOUNDED.

From Sunday's and Monday's fighting (19th and 20th) is said to number on our side about one thousand. This shows it to have been a stubbornly contested battle. The proportion of killed is not so large on our side as on theirs, owing to the fact that they were the attacking party. For the same reason their wounded far exceeds ours in number. We have taken almost ten to one of prisoners. In fact, it is becoming a favorite occupation

with the rebels, particularly those coming from this State, and even in our civil strife state—South Carolina—to surrender themselves prisoners of war the first favorable opportunity they get.

A very large number of refugees, black and white, came up to Sherman's press at Kinston with his army. They will be forwarded to Newbern and Morehead City. They followed on in the rear of Sherman, and comprised a small army of themselves. Our forces are in glorious spirits, and as soon as they get their new harness on look out for equals. Sherman occupies an admirably located line, and has an army amply large enough for all his purposes. The country here has no fears for all is going well. The enemy claim to have one hundred thousand men in Northern North Carolina, and Lee is said to be alive to the seriousness of his situation.

THE CASUALTIES.

Partial List of the Casualties in the Battle of Black River.

KILLED.

Capt. J. P. Grant, Co. I, 2d Massachusetts.

Lieut. David R. State, 150th New York.

Lieut. J. M. Buchanan, A. D. C. to Gen. Cogswell.

Capt. Gibson, 19th Michigan.

Lieut. James P. Henderson, 5th Connecticut.

Capt. Barnett, 17th New York.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. Col. C. F. Morse, 2d Massachusetts, shoulder.

Lieut. Col. D. Thompson, 82d Ohio, groin, severely.

Capt. J. M. Woodford, 3d Wisconsin.

Lieut. Wm. H. Johnson, 20th Connecticut.

Capt. J. M. Woodford, 3d Wisconsin.

Major Higgins, 142d New York.

Lieut. J. H. Watkins, 142d New York.

Lieut. Eliza Starr, 5th Connecticut.

Capt. C. E. Dill, 18th New Jersey.

Lieut. J. Saltzman, 10th New York.

Lieut. William Brant, 82d Ohio.

Lieut. R. E. Commans, 31st Wisconsin.

Lieut. Col. Lake, 17th New York, severely in groin.

Capt. Sumner, 82d Ohio.

Capt. William Tracy (Gen. Slocum's staff), slightly.

Corp. Joseph Murray, 2d Massachusetts.

Lieut. B. E. Wood, 2d Massachusetts.

Willard Holbrook, 3d Massachusetts, killed.

C. P. Gilman, 126th New York.

Lieut. R. E. Wood, 3d Massachusetts.

Charles Drasher, 19th New York.

Peter Higgins, 33d Massachusetts.

Edward Kelly, 33d Massachusetts.

Joshua Simmons, 19th Ohio.

Charles Smith, Co. F, 26th Wisconsin.

John Vetter, 2d Wisconsin.

Silas Brown, 56th Ohio.

John Whitaker, 33d Massachusetts.

John Smith, Co. D, 2d Massachusetts.

Chester P. Keene, 136th New York.

J. P. Fisher, 10th Illinois.

Corp. Charles Williams, 105th Illinois.

D. C. Boy, 8th Indiana.

Francis M. Dorke, 56th Ohio.

Stephen Ostrander, 19th Michigan.

John W. Venable, 126th New York.

Sheldon B. Johnson, 20th Connecticut.

Clinton Barker, 86th Indiana.

John H. Sims, 86th Indiana.

Wm. J. Gray, 86th Indiana.

Richard Pearce, 73d Ohio.

John O'Reilly, 86th Indiana.

Geo. W. Baldwin, 136th New York.

Michael Newlands, 26th Wisconsin.

Sergeant David M. Lynde, 73d Ohio.

P. H. Smith, 126th New York.

Corp. Henry J. Haywood, 56th Ohio.

Corp. Joseph Crawford, 19th Michigan.

Lewis Alderman, 10th Illinois.

Jas. J. Bennett, 10th Illinois.

James Primford, 19th Michigan.

Edwin L. Dohme, 20th Connecticut.

Martin L. Dohme, 20th Connecticut.

Ira Barrows, 24th Wisconsin.

Chas. Smith, 33d Massachusetts.

Jas. Smith, Co. D, 2d Massachusetts.

Corp. P. E. Smith, Co. H, 7th Ohio.

Henry A. Dayton, 136th New York.

Samuel Jacobs, 86th Ohio.

Oliver Hansen, 33d Wisconsin.

A. B. Morgan, 10th New York.

Reuben Smith, 2d Massachusetts.

Joseph M. Smith, 2d Massachusetts.

Henry Smith, 2d Massachusetts.

John Hanson, 73d Ohio.

Edwin L. Thimble, 20th Connecticut.

John C. Bury, 86th Indiana.

Casualties in the Fight of the 19th.

Major W. G. Clark, 17th Ohio.

Lieut. Tyler Petersen, 86th Ohio.

the passage for the want of water and air. One steamer, which sailed with three hundred and sixty, lost steam. All vessels were drawing less than one foot should be sent direct to Newbern, as the railroad facilities are very limited. The trains will go through today to Goldboro. The prisoners captured by Sherman are arriving at Newbern. Five hundred arrived there last night, and two thousand reached Kinston at the same time. The rest will be forwarded as fast as possible.

Reinforcements for Sherman are continually arriving. Deserters and refugees continue to come in in great numbers. Our troops will doubtless have a few days rest.

General Sherman may make a brief visit to General Grant.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Sherman's Army After the Late Engagements.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE SITUATION BEFORE RALEIGH.

[From the Raleigh Confederate, March 23.]

General Sherman's whole army was entrenched on the morning of the 20th, and we did not renew the attack. But our post was not held for all of our wounded. There was heavy skirmishing on the 20th and 21st, and several partial attacks by the enemy, which were handsomely repulsed.

The troops all behaved admirably, and the army has fully disposed the slanders that have been circulated against it.

On the evening and night of the 21st (Monday) the enemy moved toward Goldboro. (Goldboro is forty-nine miles from Raleigh.)

[From the Raleigh Progress, March 22.]

A Shermanian just from below reports that Sherman is whipped and falling back upon Fayetteville. This would seem to disarrange the plan for a junction with Schofield.

A rumor, entitled to some credence, says Grant is moving troops towards Weldon. Lee will attend to him.

Telegraphic communication is still open between this place and Goldboro, but up to this time we have received no dispatches from that place.

Sherman Forced to Fortify and Remain.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, March 25.]

The Raleigh papers furnish some intelligence of the state of affairs in North Carolina. From private information we believe that Sherman and Schofield have united their forces, and that Sherman has been forced to fortify his position and to entrench on the 20th.

The accounts from General Johnston's army are of the most gratifying character. The army is in the spirits and splendid condition. Stragglers are returning by thousands, and reinforcements are being sent to the front. The people of the good Old North state are performing their duty nobly, and, casting aside every other idea, are striving every nerve to aid in the defense of their liberties.

The Raleigh Confederate remarks that what is especially worthy of notice in the several accounts with the enemy of the past two weeks is the admirable spirit and determined courage of the troops. It was difficult to restrain their ardor. They were unwilling to await the approach of the enemy behind their works, but sprang over the iron-limbs and charged him on the advance. On the other hand, it is noticeable with how much ease the enemy were driven back. Though rallying on successive lines of reinforcements, he made feeble resistance, and gave back on our approach.

In these affairs of the last two weeks the co-operating armies of Sherman have sustained a loss of fully ten thousand men.

The prestige of the blustering bluffer is lost. He has been called and his hand is disclosed, and his weakness is plain. Our men feel that they can win a battle, and they mean to do it. Here, on North Carolina soil, they mean to bring his presumptuous career to a close.

He has no resources to draw upon; his fall strength has been developed, and he is defeated. While Gen. Johnston is awaking enthusiasm from Virginia to Mississippi. The tone of the public confidence is daily improving, and all except the contemptible scoundrels who harbor the desire of their country's overthrow, are elated at the prospect of the coming victory. At the late accounts Sherman had gone to fighting, and a merry time he will have this summer in digging his way through the pine forests of North Carolina. About his present location he will find whoberries the chief fruit, and mosquitoes a local pest.

Sherman Fighting for a Water Base.

[From the Richmond Whig, March 25.]

We have nothing later from the seat of war in North Carolina than the accounts published in our evening edition yesterday. Our certain belief is that the Yankees' papers are true, it would appear that Sherman was aiming for Goldboro when he left Fayetteville. No one could contemplate a movement to that point in order to form a junction with Schofield, establish a water base, or supplies on the Neuse, and secure railroad communication with Newbern, and perhaps Wilmington. But it is almost certain that he would not have ventured to Raleigh, had he not found a "lion in his path."

The impression prevailed on all sides, North and South, that the Yankees were aiming for Goldboro, and that they had found a "lion in his path."

The repulse at Aversboro may have warned him of the perilous course he was pursuing, and he may have been driven to Raleigh, or at least a reconnaissance in force, in that direction, when he crossed the Cape Fear river at Fayetteville.

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